



STIC Search Report

EIC 2100

STIC Database Tracking Number: 98156

TO: Tam V Nguyen

Location:

Art Unit : 2172

Monday, July 07, 2003

Case Serial Number: 09/349694

From: David Holloway

Location: EIC 2100

PK2-4B30

Phone: 308-7794

david.holloway@uspto.gov

Search Notes

Dear Examiner Nguyen,

Attached please find your search results for above-referenced case.

Please contact me if you have any questions or would like a re-focused search.

David

h 519859





STIC EIC 2100 Search Request Form

98156

Today's Date:

7/7/03

What date would you like to use to limit the search?

Priority Date:

Other:

Name Tam Nguyen

AU 2172 Examiner # 78338

Room # 4A30 Phone 305-3735

Serial # 09/399694

Format for Search Results (Circle One):

PAPER DISK EMAIL

Where have you searched so far?

USP DWPI EPO JPO ACM IBM TDB

IEEE INSPEC SPI Other _____

Is this a "Fast & Focused" Search Request? (Circle One) **YES** NO

A "Fast & Focused" Search is completed in 2-3 hours (maximum). The search must be on a very specific topic and meet certain criteria. The criteria are posted in EIC2100 and on the EIC2100 NPL Web Page at <http://ptoweb/patents/stic/stic-tc2100.htm>.

What is the topic, novelty, motivation, utility, or other specific details defining the desired focus of this search? Please include the concepts, synonyms, keywords, acronyms, definitions, strategies, and anything else that helps to describe the topic. Please attach a copy of the abstract, background, brief summary, pertinent claims and any citations of relevant art you have found.

* rule definition:
wherein each rule definition indicates
a find criteria, a replacement value,
and an input data column in the input table.

If the rule definition does not specify an output table,
directly inserting: the replacement value in the field input data
column that match the find criteria.

07-07-03 A08:33 IN

STIC Searcher David Holloway

Phone 308-7794

Date picked up 7-7-03

Date Completed 7-7-03



et	Items	Description
S1	5632083	RULE? ? OR CRITERIA? OR CRITERION OR DEFINITION? OR BOUND? OR PARAMETER?
S2	3621746	FIND? OR LOCAT? OR SEEK? OR QUER? OR RETRIEV? OR SEARCH?
S3	2317277	ARRAY? OR TABLE? OR GRID? ? OR MATRIX? OR MATRICE? OR SPRE- ADSHEET? ?
S4	787624	INPUT? OR IN()PUT? ? OR DATA() (ENTRY OR ENTRIES OR ACCEPT? OR FLOW? OR PATH?)
S5	8622627	REPLACE? OR INSERT? OR FILL OR FILLING OR FILLS OR REFILL? OR SUBSTITUT? OR TRANSFORM? OR NEW? ? OR TRANSLAT?
S6	1103	S1 AND S2 AND S3 AND S4 AND S5
S7	397094	S5(3N) (DATA OR FIELD? OR INFORMATION? OR CELL? ? OR ROW? ? OR COLUMN?)
S8	136315	S1(3N)S5
S9	11	S2 AND S3 AND S4 AND S7 AND S8
S10	235	S2 AND S3 AND S4 AND S7
S11	120	S2 AND S3 AND S4 AND S8
S12	618	S7 AND S8 AND S3
S13	103	S12 AND S2
S14	103	S9 OR S13
S15	81	RD (unique items)
S16	60	S15 NOT PY>1999
S17	60	S16 NOT PD>19990909
File	8: Ei Compendex(R)	1970-2003/Jun W5 (c) 2003 Elsevier Eng. Info. Inc.
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File	434: SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci	1974-1989/Dec (c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info
File	34: SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci	1990-2003/Jun W5 (c) 2003 Inst for Sci Info
File	99: Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs	1983-2003/May (c) 2003 The HW Wilson Co.

17/5/5 (Item 5 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File 8:Ei Compendex(R)
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04688804 E.I. No: EIP97053640324

Title: Recursive optimization of an extended Fisher discriminant criterion

Author: Aladjem, Mayer E.

Corporate Source: Ben-Gurion Univ of the Negev, Beer-Sheva, Isr

Conference Title: Proceedings of the 1996 3rd IEEE International Conference on Electronics, Circuits, and Systems, ICECS. Part 2 (of 2)

Conference Location: Rodos, Greece Conference Date: 19961013-19961016

Sponsor: IEEE

E.I. Conference No.: 46345

Source: Proceedings of the IEEE International Conference on Electronics, Circuits, and Systems v 2 1996. IEEE, Piscataway, NJ, USA, 96TH8229. p 708-711

Publication Year: 1996

CODEN: 002589

Language: English

Document Type: CA; (Conference Article) Treatment: G; (General Review); T; (Theoretical)

Journal Announcement: 9706W4

Abstract: A method for recursive optimization of an extended Fisher (ExF) discriminant criterion is proposed. The method consists of obtaining a discriminant direction which optimizes the ExF criterion, transforming the data along it into data with greater class overlap, and iterating to obtain the next discriminant direction. An application to a medical dataset indicates the potential of the proposed method for finding a sequence of oblique directions with significant class separation. (Author abstract) 6 Refs.

Descriptors: Image coding; Optimization; Eigenvalues and eigenfunctions; Iterative methods; Mathematical models; Matrix algebra

Identifiers: Fisher discriminant criterion

Classification Codes:

723.2 (Data Processing); 921.5 (Optimization Techniques); 721.1 (Computer Theory, Includes Formal Logic, Automata Theory, Switching Theory, Programming Theory); 921.6 (Numerical Methods); 921.1 (Algebra)

723 (Computer Software); 921 (Applied Mathematics); 721 (Computer Circuits & Logic Elements)

72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 92 (ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS)

17/5/15 (Item 1 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online
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01694730 ORDER NO: AAD99-21428

A FRAMEWORK FOR INFORMATION VISUALIZATION SPREADSHEETS (USER INTERFACE)

Author: CHI, ED HUAI-HSIN

Degree: PH.D.

Year: 1999

Corporate Source/Institution: UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA (0130)

Adviser: JOHN T. RIEDL

Source: VOLUME 60/03-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

PAGE 1161. 146 PAGES

Descriptors: COMPUTER SCIENCE ; ENGINEERING, SYSTEM SCIENCE ;
INFORMATION SCIENCE

Descriptor Codes: 0984; 0790; 0723

Information has become interactive. Information visualization is the design and creation of interactive graphic depictions of information by combining principles in the disciplines of graphic design, cognitive science, and interactive computer graphics. As the volume and complexity of the data increases, users require more powerful visualization tools that allow them to more effectively explore large abstract datasets.

This thesis **seeks** to make information visualization more accessible to potential users by creating a “Visualization Spreadsheet ”, where each cell can contain an entire set of data represented using interactive graphics. Just as a numeric **spreadsheet** enables exploration of numbers, a visualization **spreadsheet** enables exploration of visual forms of information. Unlike numeric **spreadsheets**, which store only simple data elements and formulas in each cell, a cell in the Visualization **Spreadsheet** can hold an entire abstract data set, selection criteria, viewing specifications, and other information needed for a full-fledged information visualization. Similarly, intra-cell and inter-cell operations are far more complex, stretching beyond simple arithmetic and string operations to encompass a range of domain-specific operators.

The complexity of operations and interactions requires a visualization framework that is easily understandable to both end-users and visualization designers. This thesis develops and discusses the general utility of a novel visualization framework, and validates the framework by applying it to various visualization techniques and showing several systems that illustrate some of these research issues. We show that the **spreadsheet** approach facilitates certain visual user tasks that are more difficult using other approaches. The underlying approach in our work allows domain experts to define **new data** types and **data** operations, and enables visualization experts to incorporate **new** visualizations, viewing **parameters**, and view operations.

17/5/16 (Item 2 from file: 35)
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01671428 ORDER NO: NOT AVAILABLE FROM UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS INT'L.
**STUDIES IN APPLIED DATA STRUCTURES (ROUNDNESS, RANGE SEARCHING, SUFFIX
TREE, SPARSE MATRIX)**

Author: SWANSON, KURT
Degree: PH.D.
Year: 1998
Corporate Source/Institution: LUNDS UNIVERSITET (SWEDEN) (0899)
Source: VOLUME 60/01-C OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
PAGE 158. 77 PAGES
Descriptors: COMPUTER SCIENCE
Descriptor Codes: 0984
Publisher: KURT SWANSON, DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE, LUND
UNIVERSITY, BOX 118, S-221 00 LUND, SWEDEN

The design of efficient data structures is of primary importance in creation of theoretical algorithms as well as their more tangible descendants, computer programs. In this dissertation we study computational aspects of data structures and their respective algorithms from a theoretical viewpoint, which are however of direct importance in the implementation of solutions for real-world problems. We present results for the following problems: (1) In tolerancing, the Out-Of-Roundness factor determines the relative circularity of planar shapes. We show that the Minimum Radial Separation algorithm given by Le and Lee runs in $O(n^2)$ time even for convex polygons. Furthermore, we present an optimal $O(n)$ time algorithm to compute the Minimum Radial Separation of convex polygons, which represents not only a factor n improvement over the previously best known algorithm, but also a factor of $\log n$ improvement over Le and Lee's conjectured complexity for the problem. (2) We consider the general problem of (2-dimensional) range reporting allowing arbitrarily convex **queries**. We show that using a traditional approach, a polylogarithmic **query** time can not be achieved unless more than linear space is used. Our arguments are based on a **new** non-trivial lower **bound** in a **new** model of computation, Layered Partitions, which can be used to describe all known algorithms for processing range **queries**, as well as many other data structures used to represent multi-dimensional data. We show that $O(\log n / \log T(n))$ partitions must be used to allow **queries** in $O(T(n) + k)$ time, for n total and k reported elements, and for any growing function $T(n)$. (3) We discuss an intrinsic generalization of the suffix tree, designed to index a string of length n which has a natural partitioning into m multi-character substrings or words. This word suffix tree represents only the m suffixes that start at word boundaries. Since traditional suffix tree construction algorithms rely heavily on the fact that all suffixes are inserted, construction of a word suffix tree is nontrivial, in particular when only $O(m)$ construction space is allowed. We solve this problem, presenting an algorithm with $O(n)$ expected running time. In applications that require strict node ordering, an additional cost of sorting $O(m \log m)$ characters arises, where m is the number of distinct words. In either case, this is a significant improvement over previously known solutions. Furthermore, when the alphabet is small, we may assume that the n characters in the **input** string occupy $o(n)$ machine words. We illustrate that this can allow a word suffix tree to be built in sublinear time. (4) We propose a **new** **data** structure for storing sparse **matrices** which are too large to fit entirely within main memory. This data structure is optimized to use the computer's page size and is arranged in order to be able to efficiently handle random access and updates useful for a wide range of **matrix** operations. We also present several variations on an ancillary structure which greatly decreases the probability of unnecessary page faults when accessing the structure, even when the size of main memory is extremely limited. We assert that these data structures are easy to implement and provide very good results in practice.

17/5/20 (Item 6 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online
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01108347 ORDER NO: AAD90-15858

ALGORITHMS FOR SYSTOLIC ARRAY SYNTHESIS (PARALLEL PROCESSING)

Author: WONG, YIWAN

Degree: PH.D.

Year: 1989

Corporate Source/Institution: YALE UNIVERSITY (0265)

Source: VOLUME 51/01-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

PAGE 302. 192 PAGES

Descriptors: COMPUTER SCIENCE

Descriptor Codes: 0984

This dissertation presents efficient algorithms for solving some crucial transformation/optimization problems in the automatic synthesis of systolic **arrays** from algorithm specifications. The synthesis process consists of two steps. First, the given algorithm specification is transformed into a functionally equivalent form more amenable to systolic **array** implementation. Then, the computations defined by the equivalent form are assigned for execution on the processors (processor allocation) at different time steps (scheduling), with the objective that the time and space costs of the implementation be minimized.

Many computation intensive algorithms, when expressed in their natural form, are unsuitable for systolic **array** implementations because they contain many-to-one data dependences (data sharing) which cannot be directly realized on processors with bounded fan-out and localized interconnections. A data routing scheme, called data propagation, is proposed which can be implemented as pipelining on a systolic **array**. It is shown that any **data** sharing can be **transformed** into **data** propagation and that the increase in I/O bandwidth requirement due to such **transformation** is **bounded**. Polynomial time procedures are devised for determining the necessary transformations.

The time cost of a systolic **array** implementation of an algorithm is given by the product of two related quantities: the total number of systolic cycles required and the maximum duration of a cycle. It is shown that the scheduling which minimizes the time cost can be determined from solving a discrete optimization problem. Furthermore, the optimization problem is shown to have a bounded solution space, an efficient branch-and-bound method is proposed for determining the optimal solution.

The space cost, on the other hand, is defined as the number of processors required for constructing the **array**. The minimization of the space cost is formulated as a discrete optimization problem for determining a projection vector for an n-dimensional polytope to minimize the number of (lattice) projective images of the polytope on a (n-1)-dimensional hyperplane orthogonal to the projection vector. Utilizing some recent results from the geometry of numbers, it is established that the problem has a bounded solution space. An enumerative **search** procedure is then proposed for **locating** the optimal solution.

17/5/21 (Item 7 from file: 35)
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0962335 ORDER NO: AAD87-18690

NUMERICAL SIMULATION OF VORTEX-INDUCED OSCILLATION OF AN ELASTICALLY MOUNTED CIRCULAR CYLINDER USING BODY-FITTED COORDINATES

Author: ALLEN, DONALD WAYNE

Degree: PH.D

Year: 1987

Corporate Source/Institution: RICE UNIVERSITY (0187)

Source: VOLUME 48/05-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

PAGE 1484. 215 PAGES

Descriptors: ENGINEERING, MECHANICAL

Descriptor Codes: 0548

Vortex-induced oscillation during lock-in of an elastically mounted circular cylinder is numerically modeled herein for two-dimensional flow. The model solves the incompressible Navier-Stokes equations for flow-fields containing one or more moving boundaries. A body-fitted coordinate technique is used to generate a **grid** that contains coordinate lines coincident with the physical boundaries. The technique maps each curvilinear line segment in the physical plane to a straight line in a computational plane by a chain- rule **transformation**. The model allows for time-dependent **transformations** so that flow- fields containing one or more arbitrarily moving **boundaries** may be easily **transformed** to the fixed computational plane.

This investigation focuses on vortex-induced vibration of a circular cylinder when the flow is laminar near a Reynolds number of 100. Both steady and unsteady flow solutions are also presented for flow over a stationary circular cylinder. The solutions for vortex-induced oscillations are performed during lock-in (synchronization of the vortex-shedding frequency and the natural frequency of the elastically mounted cylinder) for different amounts of structural damping and different ratios between the structural natural frequency and the stationary cylinder vortex shedding frequency.

Special attention is given to the controversy presented by several experimental researchers regarding a discontinuity in the Strouhal-Reynolds number relationship for flow over a stationary cylinder at a Reynolds number near 100. Results of a test attempting to **find** two Strouhal shedding frequencies in this Reynolds number range are presented. These results indicate that the discontinuity observed in some experiments is not caused by purely fluid mechanical effects.

17/5/22 (Item 8 from file: 35)
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918011 ORDER NO: AAD86-11126

DATA - FLOW GRAPH APPROACH TO SYSTOLIC COMPILATION

Author: PARK, MYONG-SOON

Degree: PH.D.

Year: 1985

Corporate Source/Institution: THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA (0096)

Source: VOLUME 47/03-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

PAGE 1204. 167 PAGES

Descriptors: ENGINEERING, ELECTRONICS AND ELECTRICAL

Descriptor Codes: 0544

Even though systolic **arrays** have many advantages, they are difficult to understand and design because their design is remote from the algorithms executed. To solve this drawback, some researchers have tried to **find** tools which transform a high level specification into a systolic **array**. However most researchers focused upon the transformation from a high-level specification written in Fortran-like languages. This approach has some difficulties. First it is usually difficult to understand the specification written in a Fortran-like language (especially if it is written by another person.) Secondly it is very difficult to **find** dependency between data sets because it is expressed and executed sequentially. **Data - flow** graphs are easy to understand and show explicit data dependency. Therefore if we can **find** a tool to **transform** a given **data - flow** graph to a systolic **array**, it can result in cost-effective design of systolic **arrays**. Because we have no previous related work, we use a bottom-up approach. At first we make very strong assumptions. From these assumptions we try to **find** the **transformation rules**. Next we try to **find** the rules to broaden the class of **data - flow** graphs while relaxing the assumptions. We introduced Systolic Pattern Stream (SPS) which explains the flow of data through arcs of **data - flow** graph, as if the corresponding target systolic **array** behaved. To derive SPS systematically, we derive SPS for a block first. SPS for whole system is derived from SPS's for blocks. Data interval in a SPS may have to be changed depending upon whether the system has cycles (block-cycles or node-cycles) or not. To get higher performance, sometimes we may have to change the structure of **data - flow** graph itself, and retime the systolic **array** which we **transformed** from a given **data - flow** graph by our **transformation rules**.

17/5/27 (Item 1 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC
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6225508 INSPEC Abstract Number: C1999-05-4250-015

Title: The complexity of transformation-based join enumeration
Author(s): Pellenkoff, A.; Galindo-Legaria, C.A.; Kersten, M.
Author Affiliation: Microsoft Corp., Redmond, WA, USA
Conference Title: Proceedings of the Twenty-Third International Conference on Very Large Databases p.306-15
Editor(s): Jarke, M.; Carey, M.; Dittrich, K.R.; Lockovsky, F.; Loucopoulos, P.; Jeusfeld, M.A.
Publisher: Morgan Kaufmann Publishers, San Francisco, CA, USA
Publication Date: 1997 **Country of Publication:** USA xvi+599 pp.
ISBN: 1 55860 470 7 **Material Identity Number:** XX-1997-02713
Conference Title: Proceedings of VLDB 97: 23rd International Conference on Very Large Databases
Conference Date: 26-29 Aug. 1997 **Conference Location:** Athens, Greece
Language: English **Document Type:** Conference Paper (PA)
Treatment: Theoretical (T)

Abstract: Query optimizers that explore a search space exhaustively using transformation rules usually apply all possible rules on each alternative, and stop when no new information is produced. A memorizing structure was proposed in McKenna (1993) to improve the re-use of common subexpression, thus improving the efficiency of the search considerably. However, a question that remained open is, what is the complexity of the transformation-based enumeration process? In particular, with n the number of relations, does it achieve the $O(3/\sup n/)$ lower bound established by Ono and Lohman (1990)? In this paper we examine the problem of duplicates, in transformation-based enumeration. In general, different sequences of transformation rules may end up deriving the same element, and the optimizer must detect and discard these duplicate elements generated by multiple paths. We show that the usual commutativity/associativity rules for joins generate $O(4/\sup n/)$ duplicate operators. We then propose a scheme-within the generic transformation-based framework-to avoid the generation of duplicates, which does. Achieve the $O(3/\sup n/)$ lower bound on join enumeration. Our experiments show an improvement of up to a factor of 5 in the optimization of a query with 8 tables, when duplicates are avoided rather than detected. (19 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: computational complexity; database theory; query processing

Identifiers: complexity; transformation-based join enumeration; search space; query optimizers; duplicates; transformation rules

Class Codes: C4250 (Database theory); C4240C (Computational complexity); C6160 (Database management systems (DBMS))

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17/5/29 (Item 3 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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6018389 INSPEC Abstract Number: B9810-1265F-050, C9810-5260B-279

Title: A systolic design methodology with application to full- search block-matching architectures

Author(s): Yen-Kuang Chen; Kung, S.Y.

Author Affiliation: Dept. of Electr. Eng., Princeton Univ., NJ, USA

Journal: Journal of VLSI Signal Processing Systems for Signal, Image, and Video Technology vol.19, no.1 p.51-77

Publisher: Kluwer Academic Publishers,

Publication Date: May 1998 Country of Publication: Netherlands

CODEN: JVSPED ISSN: 0922-5773

SICI: 0922-5773(199805)19:1L:51:SDMW;1-L

Material Identity Number: G259-98004

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0922-5773/98/\$9.50

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Applications (A); New Developments (N); Practical (P); Theoretical (T)

Abstract: We present a systematic methodology to support the design tradeoffs of **array** processors in several emerging issues, such as (1) high performance and high flexibility, (2) low cost, low power, (3) efficient memory usage, and (4) system-on-a-chip or the ease of system integration. This methodology is algebraic based, so it can cope with high-dimensional data dependence. The methodology consists of some **transformation rules** of **data** dependency graphs for facilitating flexible **array** designs. For example, two common partitioning approaches, LPGS and LSGP, could be unified under the methodology. It supports the design of high-speed and massively parallel processor **arrays** with efficient memory usage. More specifically, it leads to a novel systolic cache architecture comprising of shift registers only (cache without tags). To demonstrate how the methodology works, we have presented several systolic design examples based on the block-matching motion estimation algorithm (BMA). By multiprojecting a 4D DG of the BMA to 2D mesh, we can reconstruct several existing **array** processors. By multiprojecting a 6D DG of the BMA, a novel 2D systolic **array** can be derived that features significantly improved rates in data reusability (96%) and processor utilization (99%). (26 Refs)

Subfile: B C

Descriptors: cache storage; digital signal processing chips; graph theory ; image matching; motion estimation; **search** problems; shift registers; systolic **arrays** ; VLSI

Identifiers: systolic design methodology; full- **search** block-matching architectures; **array** processors; high performance; high flexibility; low cost; low power; efficient memory usage; system-on-a-chip; system integration; high-dimensional data dependence; algebraic based method; **transformation rules** ; data dependency graphs; partitioning approaches; LPGS; LSGP; massively parallel processor **arrays** ; systolic cache architecture; shift registers; block-matching motion estimation algorithm; 2D systolic **array** ; data reusability; processor utilization; VLSI technology

Class Codes: B1265F (Microprocessors and microcomputers); B2570 (Semiconductor integrated circuits); B1265B (Logic circuits); B1265D (Memory circuits); C5260B (Computer vision and image processing techniques); C5220P (Parallel architecture); C5130 (Microprocessor chips); C5135 (Digital signal processing chips); C5320G (Semiconductor storage)

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17/5/30 (Item 4 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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5870529 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9805-6160Z-007

Title: Data warehouses and metadata: the importance of metadata management

Author(s): Gardner, S.R.

Conference Title: Data Mining Data Warehousing and Client/Server Databases. Proceedings of the 8th International Database Workshop (Industrial Volume) p.61-71

Editor(s): Siu, B.; Kwan, P.K.M.; Lam, B.; de Vries, P.

Publisher: Springer-Verlag Singapore, Singapore

Publication Date: 1997 Country of Publication: Singapore xii+303 pp.

ISBN: 981 3083 53 0 Material Identity Number: XX98-00280

Conference Title: Proceedings of 8th International Hong Kong Computer Society Database Workshop. Data Mining, Data Warehousing and Client/Server Databases ISBN

Conference Sponsor: Borland (HK); City Univ. Hong Kong; Hong Kong Polytech. Univ.; Hong Kong Comput. Soc.; et al

Conference Date: 29-31 July 1997 Conference Location: Hong Kong

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: Metadata is popularly defined as data about data. In a relational database, metadata is the representation of the objects defined in the database, in other words the definitions of the **tables**, columns, databases, views and any other objects. When used in association with data warehousing, metadata refers to anything that defines a data warehouse object-a **table**, a column, a **query**, a report, a business **rule** or a **transformation** algorithm. Understanding these **definitions** is critical for all aspects of the data warehouse development process. Metadata management must be tightly controlled, from the development of extraction programs which extract data from the source operational systems, to the **transformation** of the **data** into the target data warehouse. The data warehouse is only useful to gain a competitive advantage if the **data** that is **transformed** to populate the **information** store is able to accurately answer the business questions for which the warehouse was built.
(0 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: business data processing; management information systems; very large databases

Identifiers: data warehouses; metadata management; relational database; data representation; extraction programs; source operational systems; **data transformation**; competitive advantage; information store; business questions

Class Codes: C6160Z (Other DBMS); C7100 (Business and administration)

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17/5/34 (Item 8 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC
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02941092 INSPEC Abstract Number: C87045962

Title: Identification of transfer function model in consideration of ill-conditioning

Author(s): Adachi, S.; Izumisawa, T.; Sano, A.

Author Affiliation: Res. & Dev. Center, Toshiba Corp., Kawasaki, Japan

Journal: Transactions of the Institute of Electronics, Information and Communication Engineers A vol.J70A, no.3 p.410-18

Publication Date: March 1987 Country of Publication: Japan

CODEN: DJTAER ISSN: 0373-6091

Language: Japanese Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Theoretical (T)

Abstract: In a case when a data covariance **matrix** has a large condition number, the batch least squares method cannot give a stably converging estimate. The situation arises frequently when some poles of the discrete-time system to be identified are **located** near $z=1$. The authors propose a **new parameter transformation** scheme so as to improve the condition number of the **data covariance matrix**. The **transformation matrix** plays a role in rewriting the identification model into the form which involves the differencing of the output signal. The optimal choice of the transformation **matrix** is also presented. Finally, the effectiveness of the proposed method is examined in numerical examples. (10 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: discrete time systems; identification; poles and zeros; transfer functions

Identifiers: transfer function model; ill-conditioning; data covariance **matrix**; stably converging estimate; poles; discrete-time system; **parameter transformation** scheme; condition number; differencing; optimal choice

Class Codes: C1220 (Simulation, modelling and identification); C1340D (Discrete systems)

.. / 5 / 55 (Item 10 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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00988183 INSPEC Abstract Number: B76046654, C76031599

Title: Column access of a bubble lattice: column translation and lattice translation

Author(s): Calhoun, B.A.; Eggenberger, J.S.; Rosier, L.L.; Shew, L.F.

Journal: IBM Journal of Research and Development vol.20, no.4 p. 368-75

Publication Date: July 1976 Country of Publication: USA

CODEN: IBMJAE ISSN: 0018-8646

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Abstract: The use of a regular **array** , or lattice, of magnetic bubbles for the storage of information requires two kinds of functions: the read-write functions involving the generation and discrimination of bubbles with different wall structures, and the access functions involving the insertion and removal of bubbles at selected **locations** in the lattice. In a column-accessed bubble lattice device, accessing is accomplished by first translating the lattice to position the desired column of bubbles in an **input** -output access channel and then **translating** this **column** along the channel to a detector area outside of the lattice while simultaneously introducing new bubbles from a generator area at the other end of the channel. An analysis of the influence of device design parameters on access rate indicates that the most important **parameters** are the **column translation** rate and lattice capacity. A device is described that was designed to study the translation of a lattice of bubbles and of a single column of bubbles within the lattice. Quasistatic operating margin and dynamic measurements of this test device indicate that the column-access configuration provides feasible means for the rapid access of bubbles from a lattice. (15 Refs)

Subfile: B C

Descriptors: magnetic bubble devices; magnetic film stores

Identifiers: bubble lattice; **column translation** ; lattice translation; storage of information; device design parameters; access rate; column access

Class Codes: B3120L (Magnetic bubble domain devices); B3120N (Magnetic thin film devices); B3120 (Magnetic material applications and devices); C5320E (Storage on stationary magnetic media)

Set	Items	Description
S1	4178659	RULE? ? OR CRITERIA? OR CRITERION OR DEFINITION? OR BOUND? OR PARAMETER?
S2	12025842	FIND? OR LOCAT? OR SEEK? OR QUER? OR RETRIEV? OR SEARCH?
S3	3686274	ARRAY? OR TABLE? OR GRID? ? OR MATRIX? OR MATRICE? OR SPRE- ADSHEET? ?
S4	875061	INPUT? OR IN()PUT? ? OR DATA() (ENTRY OR ENTRIES OR ACCEPT? OR FLOW? OR PATH?)
S5	309264	S1(3N) (REPLACE? OR INSERT? OR FILL OR FILLING OR FILLS OR - REFILL? OR SUBSTITUT? OR TRANSFORM? OR NEW? ? OR TRANSLAT?)
S6	50	S3(S)S4(S)S5(S)S2
S7	781	S2(S)S3(S)S5
S8	6058	S5(3N) (INFORMATION? OR DATA OR FIELD? OR CELL? ? OR ROW? ? OR COLUMN? OR TUPLE?)
S9	1806	S5(N) (INFORMATION? OR DATA OR FIELD? OR CELL? ? OR ROW? ? - OR COLUMN? OR TUPLE?)
S10	62	S7(5N)S8
S11	9	S2(10N)S3(10N)S9
S12	59	S6 OR S11
S13	46	RD (unique items)
S14	36	S13 NOT PY>1999
S15	36	S14 NOT PD>19990921
File	275:	Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2003/Jul 02 (c) 2003 The Gale Group
File	47:	Gale Group Magazine DB(TM) 1959-2003/Jun 27 (c) 2003 The Gale group
File	636:	Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2003/Jul 02 (c) 2003 The Gale Group
File	16:	Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2003/Jul 03 (c) 2003 The Gale Group
File	624:	McGraw-Hill Publications 1985-2003/Jul 04 (c) 2003 McGraw-Hill Co. Inc
File	484:	Periodical Abs Plustext 1986-2003/Jun W5 (c) 2003 ProQuest
File	813:	PR Newswire 1987-1999/Apr 30 (c) 1999 PR Newswire Association Inc
File	141:	Readers Guide 1983-2003/May (c) 2003 The HW Wilson Co
File	696:	DIALOG Telecom. Newsletters 1995-2003/Jul 07 (c) 2003 The Dialog Corp.
File	621:	Gale Group New Prod.Annou. (R) 1985-2003/Jul 01 (c) 2003 The Gale Group
File	674:	Computer News Fulltext 1989-2003/Jun W5 (c) 2003 IDG Communications
File	369:	New Scientist 1994-2003/Jun W5 (c) 2003 Reed Business Information Ltd.
File	160:	Gale Group PROMT(R) 1972-1989 (c) 1999 The Gale Group
File	635:	Business Dateline(R) 1985-2003/Jul 04 (c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning
File	15:	ABI/Inform(R) 1971-2003/Jul 05 (c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning
File	9:	Business & Industry(R) Jul/1994-2003/Jul 03 (c) 2003 Resp. DB Svcs.
File	13:	BAMP 2003/Jun W4 (c) 2003 Resp. DB Svcs.
File	810:	Business Wire 1986-1999/Feb 28 (c) 1999 Business Wire
File	647:	CMP Computer Fulltext 1988-2003/Jun W2 (c) 2003 CMP Media, LLC
File	98:	General Sci Abs/Full-Text 1984-2003/May (c) 2003 The HW Wilson Co.
File	148:	Gale Group Trade & Industry DB 1976-2003/Jul 01 (c)2003 The Gale Group

15/3,K/5 (Item 5 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01557170 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 12848883 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
**QBE Vision 2.05. (Software Review) (Microsoft Windows front-end query tool
from Coromandel Industries Inc.) (Evaluation)**
Frank, Maurice
DBMS, v5, n12, p28(2)
Nov, 1992
DOCUMENT TYPE: Evaluation ISSN: 1041-5173 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 1370 LINE COUNT: 00106

... products are possible using script functions. The product does not support OLE.

Forms for both **query definitions** and results can **replace** the drab-looking **tables**. QBE Vision organizes columns vertically into a default form. You can dress up **input** forms in full CUA garb, including radio buttons, pick lists, check boxes, push buttons, and..

15/3,K/7 (Item 7 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01515341 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 12123970 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
**Imprinta and Seybold showcase, part III: authoring, managing, producing
text.**
Seybold Report on Publishing Systems, v21, n14, p3(32)
April 13, 1992
ISSN: 0736-7260 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 25911 LINE COUNT: 02039

... OmniMark is a programming language joined to an SGML parser. The language supports an extensive **array** of string **searches**, macro expansions, text **replacement** operations and conditional **rules**. A central concept is the "current context"; OmniMark can interpret the text of a document...

...different for each context. The context is changed by "events," the occurrence of specified text **inputs** as interpreted by the rules you write.

As an illustration of OmniMark's abilities, Exoterica...

15/3,K/9 (Item 9 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01404220 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 10846212
**Three-dimensional optical architecture and data-parallel algorithms for
massively parallel computing.**

Louri, Ahmed

IEEE Micro, v11, n2, p24(19)

April, 1991

ISSN: 0272-1732 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: ABSTRACT

...ABSTRACT: to achieving effective massive parallelism, including limited communication bandwidth and lack of cost-effective parallel **input** /output. Advantages of optical technology in contrast include massive fine-grain parallelism, speed, and high...

...is an optical computing technique that operates by transforming optical patterns (pixel values and spatial **locations**) representing data into other patterns by predefined **transformation rules** . The current state of the architecture is slower than comparable electronic **array** processors but can potentially deliver at least 100 times the processing throughput.

15/3,K/14 (Item 2 from file: 47)
DIALOG(R)File 47:Gale Group Magazine DB(TM)
(c) 2003 The Gale group. All rts. reserv.

03871379 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 13560541 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Simple systems that exhibit self-directed replication.
Reggia, James A.; Armentrout, Steven L.; Hui-Hsien Chou; Yun Peng
Science, v259, n5099, p1282(6)
Feb 26, 1993
ISSN: 0036-8075 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 5473 LINE COUNT: 00435

... the use of unrestricted placeholder positions in encoding the transition function rules. We implemented a **search** program that takes as **input** a set of rules that represent a transition function, such as those in **Table 2** (top), and produces as output a smaller set of reduced rules containing "don't care" or "wild card" positions (**Table 2**, bottom) (24). This program systematically combines the original rules, replacing multiple rules when possible...

...the underline). The introduction of such wild card positions is done carefully so that the **new** reduced **rules** do not contradict any of the original rules, including those that do not change a...

...the replication rules of each of the cellular automata models described above is shown in **Table 1** (reduced total and reduced replication rules). For example, with UL06W8V the single **new rule** L...

...arrow right] O that means "state L always changes to state O" **replaces** seven original replication **rules** , whereas the single ruleL [arrow right] L that indicates that "L follows > around a loop" **replaces** three original replication **rules** . With UL06W8V, this procedure reduces the complete rule set from 101 to 33 rules and...

...is possible to encode the replication process for unsheathed loop UL06W8V in only 20 rules (**Table 2**, bottom). Computer simulations verified that these 20 rules can guide the replication of UL06W8V in exactly the same way as do the original rules. As shown in **Table 1**, similar reductions occur with other self-replicating structures (verified by additional computer simulations), and...

15/3,K/30 (Item 5 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

00787203 94-36595

A survey of SQL language

Hock Chuan Chan; Hong Jun Lu; Kwok Kee Wei
Journal of Database Management v4n4 PP: 4-15 Fall 1993
ISSN: 1063-8016 JRNL CODE: DAN
WORD COUNT: 7059

...TEXT: action that it can perform. The verbs may be grouped into four categories (Lusardi 1988): **Query** : SELECT; Data Manipulation Language (DML): UPDATE, **INSERT** , DELETE; Data **Definition** Language (DDL): CREATE, DROP; and Data Control Language (DCL): GRANT. The **querying** facility of SQL **retrieves** data from a database. These may cause related data to be grouped or separate data to be linked. The DML verbs form statements which add records to a **table** , alter the data within those records, and remove records from a **table** ; these are most often used by the **data entry** staff. It is also common to include **queries** under DML. The DDL statements create or delete database **tables** . Lastly, DCL statements provide security statements, granting or revoking the privileges needed to view **tables** within the database; these are used by database administrators to enforce decisions concerning who may or may not use certain database **tables** .

The basic structure of an SQL query statement is as follows (Date 1987):

SELECT {* {value...

Set	Items	Description
S1	561148	*deleted* RULE? ? OR CRITERIA? OR CRITERION OR DEFINITION? OR BOUND? OR PARAMETER?
S2	1515401	FIND? OR LOCAT? OR SEEK? OR QUER? OR RETRIEV? OR SEARCH?
S3	653939	ARRAY? OR TABLE? OR GRID? ? OR MATRIX? OR MATRICE? OR SPRE- ADSHEET? ?
S4	337242	INPUT? OR IN()PUT? ? OR DATA() (ENTRY OR ENTRIES OR ACCEPT? OR FLOW? OR PATH?)
S5	1250961	REPLACE? OR INSERT? OR FILL OR FILLING OR FILLS OR REFILL? OR SUBSTITUT? OR TRANSFORM? OR NEW? ? OR TRANSLAT?
S6	351	S1(10N)S2(10N)S3(10N)S4(S)S5
S7	89	S6 AND IC=(G06F-017? OR G06F-007?)
S8	61247	S1(3N)S5
S9	96453	S5(3N) (DATA OR FIELD? ? OR COLUMN? OR ROW? ? OR INFORMATIO- N?)
S10	80	S7 AND (S8 OR S9)
S11	60	S7 AND S8 AND S9
S12	30	S11 AND IC=(G06F-017/30 OR G06F-007/00)
S13	30	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S14	30	IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)
File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2003/Jun W04		
(c) 2003 European Patent Office		
File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20030703,UT=20030626		
(c) 2003 WIPO/Univentio		

14/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00965594 **Image available**

DYNAMIC DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AND METHOD
PROCEDE ET SYSTEME DE GESTION DYNAMIQUE DE BASE DE DONNEES

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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Legal Representative:

SMITH-HILL John (agent), Smith-Hill and Bedell, P.C., 12670 N.W. Barnes Road, Suite 104, Portland, OR 97229, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200299700 A1 20021212 (WO 0299700)

Application: WO 2002US14149 20020502 (PCT/WO US0214149)

Priority Application: US 2001871485 20010531

Designated States: JP

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 3513

English Abstract

A dynamic database management system (Figure 1) includes a data dictionary (101), a data importer (102) and a query front-end (103). The data importer automatically imports data from an input file into a database, while adding new tables for new attributes as necessary, and updating parameters and folders tables in the data dictionary accordingly, so that end-users may access the imported data by database queries through the query front-end.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un systeme de gestion dynamique de base de donnees comprenant un dictionnaire de donnees (101), un dispositif d'importation (102) de donnees et un frontal de demandes (103). Le dispositif d'importation (102) de donnees importe automatiquement des donnees d'un fichier d'entree dans une base de donnees, tout en ajoutant de nouvelles tables pour de nouveaux attributs le cas echeant, et en mettant des parametres et des tables de dossiers a jour dans le dictionnaire de donnees, de sorte que des utilisateurs finaux peuvent acceder aux donnees importees au moyen des demandes de base de donnees par l'intermediaire du frontal de demande.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20021212 A1 With international search report.

Examination 20030424 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

14/5/12 (Item 12 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00758776 **Image available**

**METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR POPULATING MULTIPLE DATA MARTS IN A SINGLE
AGGREGATION PROCESS
PROCEDE ET APPAREIL D'EQUIPEMENT DE PLUSIEURS MINIENTREPOTS DANS UN
PROCESSUS UNIQUE D'AGREGATION**

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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11749, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality)

Inventor(s):

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LORE Michael Dean, 22714 Hockaday Drive, Katly, TX 77450, US
ATTAWAY James Daniel, 24715 County Down Court, Katy, TX 77494, US

Legal Representative:

JOHNSTON R Blake, Piper Marbury Rudnick & Wolfe, P.O. Box 64807, Chicago,
IL 60664-0807, US

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200072165 A1 20001130 (WO 0072165)

Application: WO 2000US14497 20000524 (PCT/WO US0014497)

Priority Application: US 99317773 19990524

Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE
ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT
LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT
UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-015/00

International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 11887

English Abstract

A method of populating multiple data marts in a single operation from a set of transactional data held in a database in a single aggregation process, in which aggregate values are calculated only once, a determination is made as to which output data marts required the aggregate value, and the aggregate values are output to the appropriate data marts. Dimension data associated with the output aggregate records is also output to the appropriate data marts.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un procede d'equipement de plusieurs minientrepots en une seule operation a partir d'une serie de donnees transactionnelles contenues dans une base de donnees au cours d'un processus d'agregation unique, dans lequel des valeurs d'agregats sont calculees uniquement, une fois qu'une determination est effectuee, par rapport a laquelle des minientrepots de sortie necessitent la valeur d'agregat, et les valeurs d'agregat sont sorties pour des minientrepots de donnees appropries. Des donnees dimensionnelles dotees d'enregistrements d'agregat de sortie sont egalement sorties pour des entrepots de donnees appropries.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20001130 A1 With international search report.

Examination 20010823 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of
19th month from priority date

14/5/18 (Item 18 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00551281 **Image available**

DATABASE, AND METHODS OF DATA STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL
BASE DE DONNEES ET METHODES DE MEMORISATION ET D'EXTRACTION DE DONNEES

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

BALAENA LIMITED,
PAUL Calvin,
MATHER Andrew Harvey,

Inventor(s):

PAUL Calvin,
MATHER Andrew Harvey,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200014654 A1 20000316 (WO 0014654)

Application: WO 99GB2905 19990903 (PCT/WO GB9902905)

Priority Application: GB 9819394 19980904

Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK
DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR
LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM
TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG
KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF
BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 6821

English Abstract

A database (20) consists of a field declaration table (22) defining data field types, a record declaration table (24) defining data record types, a record/field table (26) defining which record reference table contains which data fields, a plurality of field data tables (30), one for each data field type identified in the field declaration table, and a plurality of record reference tables (28), one for each data record identified in the record declaration table. Duplication of stored data is avoided, and additions of **new fields** to the database are easily accomplished. Information can be stored and retrieved easily even subsequently to the initial definition of the database records and fields.

French Abstract

Cette base de donnees (20) est constituee d'une table de declaration de champ (22) definissant des types de champs de donnees, d'une table de declaration d'article (24) definissant des types de fiches, d'une table article/champ (26) definissant quelle est la table de reference d'article qui contient ces champs de donnees, de plusieurs tables de champs de donnees (30), une pour chaque type de champ de donnees identifie dans la table de declaration de champ, et de plusieurs tables de reference d'article (28), une pour chaque fiche identifiee dans la table de declaration d'article. On evite, de la sorte, les doublons de donnees memorisees et il devient facile d'ajouter de nouveaux champs a la base de donnees. Il est ainsi possible de memoriser des donnees et de les extraire facilement, meme subsequemment a la definition initiale des articles et des champs de la base de donnees.

14/5/25 (Item 25 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00389661 **Image available**

SYSTEM FOR PROPAGATING AIRLINE TPF DATA

**SYSTEME DE TRANSFERT DE DONNEES DES PROGICIELS DE GESTION DE TRANSACTIONS
DES COMPAGNIES AERIENNES**

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

THE SABRE GROUP INC,
MEHOVIC Farid,

Inventor(s):

MEHOVIC Farid,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9730404 A1 19970821

Application: WO 96US18463 19961115 (PCT/WO US9618463)

Priority Application: US 96588436 19960118

Designated States: AU CA JP SG US AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK
ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

International Patent Class: G06F-15:00

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 5989

English Abstract

A system and method for propagating airline computerized reservation system TPF data (10) to a relational database platform comprising a computerized reservation system transaction processing (12) source computer in communication with an output data file, an input data structure, a functional server (16) computer and a relational database management system target computer. The relational database management system target computer is in communication with the functional server (16) computer and an output database. A data propagation selection means (18) is resident within the transaction source computer and is in communication with the functional server computer (16) and target relational database management system target computer. A function management means is resident within the functional server (16) computer and is in communication with the transaction source computer and the relational database management system computer.

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne un systeme et un procede de transfert, vers une plate-forme de base de donnees relationnelle, des donnees issues du progiciel de gestion de transactions (10) du systeme informatise de reservation d'une compagnie aerienne. Le principe de ce systeme et de ce procede consiste a mettre en oeuvre: un ordinateur source pour le traitement des transactions (12) d'un systeme informatise de reservation, lequel ordinateur origine est en communication avec un fichier de donnees de sortie; une structure de donnees d'entree; un ordinateur intervenant comme serveur fonctionnel (16); et un ordinateur cible hebergeant le systeme de gestion de base de donnees relationnelle. L'ordinateur cible hebergeant le systeme de gestion de base de donnees relationnelle est en communication, non seulement avec l'ordinateur intervenant comme serveur fonctionnel (16), mais aussi avec une base de donnees de sortie. Un dispositif de selection (18) de transfert de donnees qui reside dans l'ordinateur utilise comme serveur fonctionnel (16), est egalement en communication, non seulement avec l'ordinateur intervenant comme serveur fonctionnel (16), mais aussi avec l'ordinateur cible hebergeant le systeme de gestion de base de donnees relationnelle. Un module de gestion de fonctions, qui reside dans l'ordinateur intervenant comme serveur fonctionnel (16), est, quant a lui, en communication, non seulement avec l'ordinateur source utilise pour le traitement des transactions (12), mais egalement avec l'ordinateur hebergeant le systeme de gestion de base de donnees relationnelle.

14/5/27 (Item 27 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00364082 **Image available**

EMULATOR FOR AN SQL RELATIONAL-DATABASE

EMULATEUR POUR BASE DE DONNEES RELATIONNELLES SQL

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

ALCATEL N V,
BONZI Rodolfo,

Inventor(s):

BONZI Rodolfo,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9704407 A1 19970206

Application: WO 96EP3080 19960713 (PCT/WO EP9603080)

Priority Application: IT 95MI1510 19950714

Designated States: CA CN JP US AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL
PT SE

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 5223

English Abstract

Method and means for porting an existing application (An) using a relational-database with SQL interface toward a hardware platform (HW2) with a reduced software configuration which does not include an SQL relational-database. The invention emulates an SQL database enabling hardware resources saving and providing a subset of functions in order to: creating SQL tables and defining fields; storing, modifying and deleting data on created tables, with a type check, retrieving such data by using SQL filters. Functions can be subdivided into levels (M1, M2, M3) in order to: convert an SQL statement, coming from an existing user application (An), into a sequence of elementary interface functions (IF1...IFn), use said interface functions to read/write data files (F1...Fn), process output data to be supplied to the requesting user application (An).

French Abstract

Cette invention concerne un procede et un dispositif permettant de transporter une application existante (An) utilisant une base de donnees relationnelles dotee d'une interface SQL vers une plate-forme materielle (HW2) dotee d'une configuration logicielle reduite ne comportant pas de base de donnees relationnelles SQL. L'invention consiste a emuler une base de donnees SQL, ce qui permet d'economiser les ressources materielles et d'offrir un sous-ensemble de fonctions destinees: - a creer des tables SQL et a definir des champs, - a stocker, a modifier et a detruire des donnees sur les tables creees, avec verification des types, et a retrouver ces donnees au moyen de filtres SQL. On peut subdiviser ces fonctions en niveaux (M1, M2, M3) afin de: - convertir une instruction SQL, en provenance d'une application utilisateur existante (An) en une sequence de fonctions d'interface elementaires (IF1, ... IFn), - utiliser lesdites fonctions d'interface pour lire/ecrire les fichiers de donnees (F1, ... Fn), - et traiter les donnees de sortie qui doivent etre fournies a l'application utilisateur demandeuse (An).

14/5/29 (Item 29 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00324641 **Image available**

PARALLEL PROCESSING SYSTEM FOR TRAVERSING A DATA BASE
SYSTEME DE TRAITEMENT PARALLELE PERMETTANT DE PARCOURIR UNE BASE DE DONNEES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:

ROTH Richard K,
POULOS Jay R,
KUNKEL Douglas F,

Inventor(s):

ROTH Richard K,
POULOS Jay R,
KUNKEL Douglas F,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9607149 A1 19960307

Application: WO 95US10946 19950830 (PCT/WO US9510946)

Priority Application: US 94299225 19940831

Designated States: AM AT AU BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU
IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU
SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TT UA UG US UZ VN KE MW SD SZ UG AT BE CH DE DK ES
FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**

International Patent Class: G06F-15:16

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 12210

English Abstract

A parallel processing system (1) which traverses logical records of a transactional database (10) contained in two or more physical files (11, 12, 13). The files are traversed in accordance with view definitions specified by the user. Each view definition includes a set of processing parameters and may reference the physical files (11, 12, 13). The view **definitions** are **transformed** into entries stored in a logical table (600). The logical table is partitioned into sets (610, 620, 630) of entries, each set describing the view definitions relevant to a physical file. Each set is transformed into machine code instructions for a separate thread (950) of the parallel processing system (1). Each thread traverses its physical file in parallel with other threads traversing other physical files of the database (10). The view definitions specify the extract files and the formats to be used by the threads to store retrieved information.

French Abstract

On decrit un systeme de traitement parallele (1) qui parcourt les enregistrements logiques d'une base de donnees transactionnelle contenue dans deux ou plusieurs fichiers physiques (11, 12, 13) en fonction d'une ou plusieurs definitions de vue specifiees par l'utilisateur. Chaque definition de vue comprend un ensemble de parametres de traitement et peut designer les fichiers physiques (11, 12, 13). Les **definitions** de vue sont **transformees** en entrees stockees dans une table logique (600) divisee en plusieurs ensembles (610, 620, 630) d'entrees, dont chacun decrit les definitions de vue se rapportant a un fichier physique. Chaque ensemble est transforme en des instructions en langage machine pour une file separee (950) du systeme de traitement parallele (1). Chaque file parcourt son fichier physique en parallele avec d'autres files parcourant d'autres fichiers physiques de la base de donnees (10). Les definitions de vue indiquent les fichiers d'extraction et les formats que doivent utiliser les files pour stocker les informations extraites.

14/5/30 (Item 30 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00302641

**IMPROVED METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR ACCESSING A DATABASE
PROCEDE ET APPAREIL AMELIORES D'ACCES A UNE BASE DE DONNEES**

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

WALL DATA INCORPORATED,

Inventor(s):

YU Hong-Lee,

MITCHELL Thomas C,

NICHOLAS Albert James Jr,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9520792 A1 19950803

Application: WO 95US870 19950124 (PCT/WO US9500870)

Priority Application: US 94188304 19940126

Designated States: AM AT AU BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU

JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LT LU LV MD MG MN MW MX NL NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD

SE SI SK TJ TT UA UZ VN KE MW SD SZ AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU

MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 5361

English Abstract

A method for improving the efficiency and security of database management system (DBMS) with a plurality of query package are stored at host DBMS. Generation of the query package is limited only to those users that have authorization, as a database administrator initializes the package (100) for transmitted to DBMS. For successful, the database administrator adds a plurality of SQL statements to the package (104) and sending the transmitted to DBMS to close query package (114). After successful of the close query package, all the **information** are **inserting** into the host package table (118) and set the user authorization (122) for successful after inserting. Otherwise, any failing or error encounter during of transmitted the message display to all user (106) and all works are rolled back to dabatase (108).

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un procede destine a ameliorer l'efficacite et la securite d'un systeme de gestion de base de donnees (SGBD) a l'aide d'une pluralite de progiciels d'interrogation stockes dans le SGBD central. La generation du progiciel d'interrogation est limitee uniquement aux utilisateurs investis d'une autorisation, lorsqu'un administrateur de base de donnees initialise le progiciel (100) a transmettre au SGBD. Pour un deroulement mene a bien, l'administrateur de base de donnees ajoute une pluralite d'instructions de langage d'interrogation structure au progiciel (104), puis il effectue une transmission vers le SGBD afin de fermer le progiciel d'interrogation (114). Une fois le progiciel d'interrogation ferme, toutes les informations sont inserees dans la table principale (118) de progiciels et etablissent l'autorisation (122) de l'utilisateur apres insertion. Dans le cas contraire, l'eventuel non aboutissement ou l'eventuelle rencontre d'erreurs pendant la transmission du message s'affiche a tous les utilisateurs (106) et tous les travaux reviennent en arriere a la base de donnees (108).

Set	Items	Description
S1	447234	RULE? ? OR CRITERIA? OR CRITERION OR DEFINITION? OR BOUND? OR PARAMETER?
S2	1103368	FIND? OR LOCAT? OR SEEK? OR QUER? OR RETRIEV? OR SEARCH?
S3	778877	ARRAY? OR TABLE? OR GRID? ? OR MATRIX? OR MATRICE? OR SPRE- ADSHEET? ?
S4	1507223	INPUT? OR IN()PUT? ? OR DATA() (ENTRY OR ENTRIES OR ACCEPT? OR FLOW? OR PATH?)
S5	2537794	REPLACE? OR INSERT? OR FILL OR FILLING OR FILLS OR REFILL? OR SUBSTITUT? OR TRANSFORM? OR NEW? ? OR TRANSLAT?
S6	282	S1 AND S2 AND S3 AND S4 AND S5
S7	56	S6 AND IC=G06F-017?
S8	14	S6 AND IC=G06F-007?
S9	67	S7 OR S8
S10	62852	S5(3N) (DATA OR FIELD? ? OR COLUMN? OR ROW? ? OR INFORMATIO- N?)
S11	282	S1(3N)S6
S12	67	S9 AND (S10 OR S11)
S13	5	S12 AND IC=G06F-017/00
S14	6	S12 AND IC=G06F-007/00
S15	10	S13 OR S14
S16	15	S10 AND S11 AND S12
S17	20	S16 OR S15
S18	20	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S19	20	IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)

File 347:JAPIO Oct 1976-2003/Feb(Updated 030603)
(c) 2003 JPO & JAPIO

File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2003/UD,UM &UP=200342
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent

19/5/5 (Item 5 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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014373822 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2002-194525/200225
XRPX Acc No: N02-147700

Billing system where billing is handed by a third party billing service center, biller has tools to create a billing template and a gateway handles and monitors transfer of template and billing data to service center

Patent Assignee: MICROSOFT CORP (MICT)
Inventor: BUITEN T A; HEINDEL D G; JAKSTADT E G; KEITH J L; SALIBA B A;
SPEELPENNING B

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6304857	B1	20011016	US 9893959	A	19980608	200225 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9893959 A 19980608

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6304857	B1		27	G06F-017/00	

Abstract (Basic): US 6304857 B1

NOVELTY - Contains tools for the biller to control the appearance of the bill template, these tools include a **rules** manager, resource manager and billing **tables** . There is included a **translator** for **inputting** the billing data. Billing data, template, **rules** and resources are transmitted to the billing service center which generates the billing statements.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Biller integration system and service center each have gateways with parcel managers to transfer and track the parcels from one computer to the next. Biller is kept informed of **location** and status of billing templates, billing data and forthcoming payments.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for the method of an electronic billing system.

USE - Creating bills electronically using a third-party billing service center.

ADVANTAGE - Biller directly controls the format of the bill and facilitates billing service's interests of standardization. Integrates smoothly with accounting systems so accountants are not required to change billing practice.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a diagram of the electronic billing system.

pp; 27 DwgNo 10/10

Title Terms: BILL; SYSTEM; BILL; HAND; THIRD; PARTY; BILL; SERVICE; TOOL; BILL; TEMPLATE; GATEWAY; HANDLE; MONITOR; TRANSFER; TEMPLATE; BILL; DATA; SERVICE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/00

File Segment: EPI

19/5/7 (Item 7 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013892394 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-376607/200140
XRPX Acc No: N01-275620

Structured query language interface for business applications, executes business transaction by executing inputted sequential query language statements in reference to business application software

Patent Assignee: DHARMA SYSTEMS INC (DHAR-N)
Inventor: BUDITHI D R; SASIDHAR J
Number of Countries: 026 Number of Patents: 002
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
EP 1093060	A2	20010418	EP 2000308792	A	20001005	200140	B
JP 2001154847	A	20010608	JP 2000313638	A	20001013	200148	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99418278 A 19991014

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
EP 1093060	A2	E	28	G06F-017/30	

Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT
LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI
JP 2001154847 A 16 G06F-009/44

Abstract (Basic): EP 1093060 A2

NOVELTY - Interface (12) has a meta information loader to load business transaction information, from which **tables** and columns are generated, in reference to business application software. Mapping **rules** associating **tables** and columns with business accepts transactions are generated. An external application (23) accepts **inputted** SQL statements (19), which upon execution executes business transaction of the software.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The SQL statement is **input** by one of an open database connectivity interface, Java database connectivity interface or an object linking and embedding database interface. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for method for mapping **inputted** SQL statements to business transaction incorporated with business application software.

USE - For **retrieving**, **inserting**, deleting and modifying **data** managed by the business application software, by utilizing the business **rules** incorporated within the business application software, for accessing information management system (IMS).

ADVANTAGE - The SQL statements used for executing the business transactions, utilizes the business **rules** of the business application software to access and process the data, thereby the business application software do not directly access the data stored in database and integrity of the business application software is maintained. The system senses the previously stored data or other information managed by the business application software, by facilitating mapping of SQL statement to the business transactions incorporated into the business application software.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the diagrammatic illustration of SQL interface used for business application software.

Interface (12)

SQL statements (19)

External application (23)

pp; 28 DwgNo 2/15

Title Terms: STRUCTURE; **QUERY**; LANGUAGE; INTERFACE; BUSINESS; APPLY; EXECUTE; BUSINESS; TRANSACTION; EXECUTE; SEQUENCE; **QUERY**; LANGUAGE; STATEMENT; REFERENCE; BUSINESS; APPLY; SOFTWARE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-009/44; **G06F-017/30**

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-012/00

File Segment: EPI

19/5/9 (Item 9 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
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012712062 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1999-518175/199943
Related WPI Acc No: 1998-362198
XRPX Acc No: N99-385368

Automatic data flow architecture for any existing spreadsheet software

Patent Assignee: PAVILION TECHNOLOGIES INC (PAVI-N)
Inventor: ELLINGER J B; GODBOLE D B; HARDING M A; O'HARA S A
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5950182	A	19990907	US 95450086	A	19950525	199943 B
			US 9815984	A	19980130	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 95450086 A 19950525; US 9815984 A 19980130

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5950182	A	14	G06F-017/00	Cont of application US 95450086 Cont of patent US 5768475

Abstract (Basic): US 5950182 A

NOVELTY - A raw **data** and **transform data** are stored in respective buffers which are in the form of **tables** (60,78) respectively. A **rule** based system (74) in accordance with predetermined **rules** stored in database (76) allows the **insertion** of **transform** to blocks (66,68,70,72) arranged in **transform** sequence.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The user **inputs transform** via an user **input** (62) and the block (64) indicates the **transform** that is to be **inserted** into the **transform** sequence.

USE - For **data transformation** in any existing **spreadsheet** software.

ADVANTAGE - Since system can apply **rules** to determine **insertion** of **data flow** sent by user, appropriate **location** and **data flow** are automatically constructed.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of automatic **data flow** architecture.

Tables (60,78)

User **input** (62)

Blocks (64,66,68,70,72)

Rule based system (74)

Database (76)

pp; 14 DwgNo 4/11

Title Terms: AUTOMATIC; DATA; FLOW; ARCHITECTURE; EXIST; SOFTWARE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/00

File Segment: EPI

19/5/13 (Item 13 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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007064933

WPI Acc No: 1987-064930/198709

XRPX Acc No: N87-049144

**Circulating context addressable memory system for data processing -
stores and retrieves data sequences of symbols in response to query
sequence**

Patent Assignee: FAIRCHILD SEMICONDUCTOR CORP (FAIH)

Inventor: BRUNVAND E L; DAVIS A L

Number of Countries: 014 Number of Patents: 008

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 8701222	A	19870226	WO 86US1683	A	19860813	198709 B
EP 232376	A	19870819	EP 86905072	A	19860813	198733
JP 63500547	W	19880225	JP 86504440	A	19860813	198814
CA 1266330	A	19900227				199015
US 4924435	A	19900508	US 88188640	A	19880502	199023
EP 232376	B1	19930721	EP 86905072	A	19860813	199329
			WO 86US1683	A	19860813	
DE 3688737	G	19930826	DE 3688737	A	19860813	199335
			EP 86905072	A	19860813	
			WO 86US1683	A	19860813	
EP 232376	A4	19890705	EP 86905072	A	19860000	199507

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 85765391 A 19850813; US 88188640 A 19880502

Cited Patents: US 3906444; US 4118788; US 4283771; US 4451901; US 4527253; US 4554631; 2.Jnl.Ref; US 4037205; US 3906455

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 8701222 A E 56

Designated States (National): JP

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LU NL SE

EP 232376 A E

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE

EP 232376 B1 E 28 G06F-015/40 Based on patent WO 8701222

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE

DE 3688737 G G06F-015/40 Based on patent EP 232376

Based on patent WO 8701222

Abstract (Basic): WO 8701222 A

A circulating memory includes an **array** of cells for storing data sequences. Each sequence consists of symbols circulating sequentially past tap points. The **query** sequence of symbols coupled to the memory system is received and stored in a second **array** of memory cells. A device is coupled to each tap point for **retrieving** the sequences of symbols from the first **array** which correspond to the **query** sequence of symbols.

A data sequence of symbols coupled to the memory, is received in the first **array**. All **retrieved** data sequences of symbols are identical to the **query** sequence of symbols.

ADVANTAGE - Reduced time of **retrieval**.

3/6

Title Terms: CIRCULATE; CONTEXT; ADDRESS; MEMORY; SYSTEM; DATA; PROCESS; STORAGE; **RETRIEVAL**; DATA; SEQUENCE; SYMBOL; RESPOND; **QUERY**; SEQUENCE

Derwent Class: T01; U14

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-015/40

International Patent Class (Additional): **G06F-007/02**; **G06F-007/04**;

G06F-009/44; **G11C-015/00**

File Segment: EPI

19/5/14 (Item 14 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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004750192

WPI Acc No: 1986-253533/198639

XRPX Acc No: N86-189600

Adaptive digital parallel processor array - learns to associate input with output, and transform it iteratively to desired output

Patent Assignee: XEROX CORP (XERO)

Inventor: HOGG T; HUBERMAN B A

Number of Countries: 003 Number of Patents: 004

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 195569	A	19860924	EP 86301652	A	19860307	198639 B
US 4835680	A	19890530	US 85711930	A	19850315	198926
EP 195569	B1	19930922	EP 86301652	A	19860307	199338
DE 3689049	G	19931028	DE 3689049	A	19860307	199344
			EP 86301652	A	19860307	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 85711930 A 19850315

Cited Patents: 5.Jnl.Ref; A3...8908; EP 85545; No-SR.Pub; US 3496382; GB 2154343

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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EP 195569	A	E	14		
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Designated States (Regional): DE GB

EP 195569	B1	E	19	G06F-015/18	
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Designated States (Regional): DE GB

DE 3689049	G			G06F-015/18	Based on patent EP 195569
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Abstract (Basic): EP 195569 A

The identical processing cells (12) each containing an arithmetic logic unit and a memory are arranged in a two-dimensional **matrix** with the first row (14) comprising parallel **inputs** and the last row (16) parallel outputs from the **array**. Intermediate rows of cells each have two **inputs** (22,24) coupled to two individual cells **located** in diagonal positions in the previous row and similarly provide two outputs to two cells in a subsequent row. From the two **inputs** the logic unit computes a **new** value towards a state of dissociation or coalescence depending on programme instructions received (30). The initial **inputs** are associated with either state by a learning process which follows **rules** established by two algorithms in the system programme.

ADVANTAGE - Recognises classes of **inputs**.

Title Terms: ADAPT; DIGITAL; PARALLEL; PROCESSOR; **ARRAY**; LEARNING;

ASSOCIATE; **INPUT**; OUTPUT; **TRANSFORM**; ITERATIVE; OUTPUT

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-015/18

International Patent Class (Additional): **G06F-007/00**; G06F-015/76

File Segment: EPI

19/5/16 (Item 16 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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06807029 **Image available**
METHOD AND DEVICE FOR DATA CONVERSION, AND STORAGE MEDIUM STORING DATA
CONVERSION PROGRAM

PUB. NO.: 2001-034513 [JP 2001034513 A]
PUBLISHED: February 09, 2001 (20010209)
INVENTOR(s): TAKAHASHI MAKOTO
TAKAHASHI HIDEO
KATSUKURA KEIICHI
APPLICANT(s): HITACHI LTD
APPL. NO.: 11-205459 [JP 99205459]
FILED: July 19, 1999 (19990719)
INTL CLASS: G06F-012/00; G06F-017/30

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To make executable the data conversion processing regardless of the data item name or the element name of a data form of the converting destination by **inputting** the text data including the tag information and the data defined by the tag information and outputting the text data after converting them according to a data **rule** while referring to a data conversion **rule** that is previously made to correspond to the tag information according to the tag information.

SOLUTION: A data conversion program 120 reads a tag name out of an extracted data transfer area 160, **retrieves** a **table** name made to correspond to the tag name in a mapping **definition** information area 170 and writes the **table** name into a **table insertion data** area 182. Then the program 120 produces the data which are stored in a **table** column to a pair of an attribute name and attribute value stored in the area 160. furthermore, the program 120 produces the data which are stored in a column to correspond to the text data existing between the opening and closing tags. In this example, 'PRODNAME' corresponds to the text data, is paired with 'refrigerator' and then is written.

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19/5/17 (Item 17 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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06233939 **Image available**
SYSTOLIC ARRAY

PUB. NO.: 11-175510 [JP 11175510 A]
PUBLISHED: July 02, 1999 (19990702)
INVENTOR(s): ASAI TAKAHIRO
MATSUMOTO TADASHI
APPLICANT(s): NTT MOBIL COMMUN NETWORK INC
APPL. NO.: 09-346684 [JP 97346684]
FILED: December 16, 1997 (19971216)
INTL CLASS: G06F-017/17 ; G06F-007/00 ; G06F-009/38

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To proceed processing in a reverse direction by making respective cells have a forward operating means and a backward operating means and storing an operation result at the time of a forward operation in each cell that is **located** at the last termination in the forward operation.

SOLUTION: **Boundary** cells BC use values of δ_{in} and μ_{in} and device values δ_{out} , s , z and x . This deriving expression is **transformed**, and an **input** value and an internal value δ_{in} , μ_{in} and x are derived by using outputs δ_{out} , s and z . Accordingly the state of each cell can be returned to the original state. When calculation is proceeded in the backward direction here, past values for s and z are needed. Therefore, internal cells which are **located** at a right edge are provided with memory units ME13, ME23 and ME33 which preserve s and z values in order to have a function of a backward direction processing. Similarly, final cells FC are provided with memory units MES and MEP which store μ_{in} and δ_{in} values that are **inputted** to the final cells FC to derive an error signal $e(n)$. Thus, backward direction calculation in each cell becomes possible.

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19/5/19 (Item 19 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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02628634 **Image available**
INPUT /OUTPUT MANAGEMENT DEVICE FOR WORK DATA

PUB. NO.: 63-245534 [JP 63245534 A]
PUBLISHED: October 12, 1988 (19881012)
INVENTOR(s): HOSHINO SUGURU
KUWABARA MICHIIRO
SAKAMOTO KEIICHI
SHINDOU SHIGEHIRA
AMAMIZU NOBORU
APPLICANT(s): N J K KK [000000] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP
(Japan)
NIPPON TELEGR & TELEPH CORP <NTT> [000422] (A Japanese
Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 62-078914 [JP 8778914]
FILED: March 31, 1987 (19870331)
INTL CLASS: [4] G06F-012/00; **G06F-007/22** ; G06F-012/02
JAPIO CLASS: 45.2 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Memory Units); 45.1
(INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Arithmetic Sequence Units)
JOURNAL: Section: P, Section No. 824, Vol. 13, No. 54, Pg. 115,
February 08, 1989 (19890208)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To quickly and surely **input** and output work data without interference of the other virtual file by reserving buffers having capacities corresponding to respective virtual file units and management **tables** of block groups of a mass storage device.

CONSTITUTION: When a buffer length and a **parameter** concerning the space reservation size of a mass storage device 4 are given from a data base **retrieving** device, a virtual management **table** 21 or the like corresponding to the entry number of an idle entry out of entries 11-15 of a virtual file number **table** 1 is reserved. A buffer 3 corresponding to the requested size, block group management **tables** 71-7n, a standard file management **table** 5 are reserved by the **table** 21. Following this file reserving request, the work data length and data are stored in the buffer in accordance with the successive storage request of work data, and data exceeding the capacity is stored in the device 4. Following read, current point change, **data substitution** , etc., are performed similarly to quickly **input** and output work data without interference of the other virtual files.

11/5/9 (Item 6 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
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010896589 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1996-393540/199639
XRPX Acc No: N96-331566

**Determn. of most stable 'attractor' states within system data fields -
uses either target less or target-oriented approach in pattern
recognition of 'attractor' in parameter data fields within physical
system**

Patent Assignee: TARGET STRIKE INC (TARG-N)
Inventor: OSTROVSKY E Y
Number of Countries: 040 Number of Patents: 008
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 9625676	A1	19960822	WO 96US1578	A	19960206	199639 B
AU 9654152	A	19960904	AU 9654152	A	19960206	199705
			WO 96US1578	A	19960206	
US 5606499	A	19970225	US 93127305	A	19930927	199714
			US 95388158	A	19950213	
AU 686946	B	19980212	AU 9654152	A	19960206	199814
EP 870207	A1	19981014	EP 96911189	A	19960206	199845
			WO 96US1578	A	19960206	
RU 2137188	C1	19990910	WO 96US1578	A	19960206	200035
			RU 97116846	A	19960206	
CA 2218998	C	20020423	CA 2218998	A	19960206	200231
			WO 96US1578	A	19960206	
CN 1183835	A	19980603	CN 96193247	A	19960206	200242

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 95388158 A 19950213; US 93127305 A 19930927

Cited Patents: US 4837723; US 5369578; US 5469062

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 9625676 A1 E 61 G01V-009/00

Designated States (National): AU BG BR CA CN CZ HU JP KR KZ MN MX NO NZ RU UA

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG

AU 9654152 A Based on patent WO 9625676

US 5606499 A 18 G01V-001/00 CIP of application US 93127305

AU 686946 B Previous Publ. patent AU 9654152

EP 870207 A1 E G01V-009/00 Based on patent WO 9625676

Designated States (Regional): DE ES FR GB IT

RU 2137188 C1 G06F-017/18 Based on patent WO 9625676

CA 2218998 C E G06F-017/10 Based on patent WO 9625676

CN 1183835 A G01V-009/00

Abstract (Basic): WO 9625676 A

A processing system determines the most stable states of observed data fields in a system, to obtain the best overall representation of the diverse observed fields. Data **input** is arranged into **matrix** -form, and then **transformed**, with base dichotomy **matrices** being developed therefrom, and then full description **matrices**.

In the target less approach, roots of the full description sets are arranged into sequences. In the target-oriented approach, branches of the description sets are selected. The processing system displays the roots in sequences/branches.

USE/ADVANTAGE - For unbiased determn. of significant features when exploring physical system, by analysing **parameter** data fields, e.g. magnetic, radioactive, gravitational, infrared, electromagnetic, etc., without pre-selecting target features.

Dwg.3/10

Title Terms: DETERMINE; STABILISED; ATTRACT; STATE; SYSTEM; DATA; FIELD; TARGET; LESS; TARGET; ORIENT; APPROACH; PATTERN; RECOGNISE; ATTRACT; **PARAMETER** ; DATA; FIELD; PHYSICAL; SYSTEM

Derwent Class: S03; T01

International Patent Class (Main): G01V-001/00; G01V-009/00; **G06F-017/10 ;
G06F-017/18**

International Patent Class (Additional): G01V-003/00; G01V-003/38;
G01V-005/00; **G06F-017/00 ; G06F-017/60**

File Segment: EPI

Set	Items	Description
S1	7432	RULE? ? OR CRITERIA? OR CRITERION OR DEFINITION? OR BOUND? OR PARAMETER?
S2	25894	FIND? OR LOCAT? OR SEEK? OR QUER? OR RETRIEV? OR SEARCH?
S3	7063	ARRAY? OR TABLE? OR GRID? ? OR MATRIX? OR MATRICE? OR SPRE- ADSHEET? ?
S4	3198	INPUT? OR IN()PUT? ? OR DATA() (ENTRY OR ENTRIES OR ACCEPT? OR FLOW? OR PATH?)
S5	315	S1(3N) (REPLACE? OR INSERT? OR FILL OR FILLING OR FILLS OR - REFILL? OR SUBSTITUT? OR TRANSFORM? OR NEW? ? OR TRANSLAT?)
S6	1	S3(S)S4(S)S5(S)S2
S7	1	S2 AND S3 AND S4 AND S5
S8	92	S2 AND S5
S9	19	S8 AND (S3 OR S4)
S10	19	S7 OR S9
S11	16	S10 NOT PY>1999
S12	15	S11 NOT PD>19990921

File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods. 82-2003/Jun

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12/3,K/1

DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
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01593435 DOCUMENT TYPE: Product

PRODUCT NAME: Geographic Calculator 5.2 (593435)

Blue Marble Geographics (585467)
261 Water St
Gardiner, ME 04345 United States
TELEPHONE: (207) 582-6747

RECORD TYPE: Directory

CONTACT: Sales Department

REVISION DATE: 20030428

...Users can transform between coordinate systems, calculate the distance and azimuth between two coordinates, and **find** the coordinate position at a known distance and azimuth from a known coordinate. The calculator also computes **grid** convergence, point scale factor, datum shifts, and **grid** shifts. Geographic Calculator converts AutoCAD DWG/DXF, ESRI Shape, and MapInfo TAB/MIF map files...

...include designs units, ellipsoids, datum transformations, coordinate systems, and point database formats. GC designs local **grid** with a simple and accurate two-point-fit transformation; uses hundreds of new unit, ellipsoid, datum **transformation**, and coordinate system **definitions** including many from standard government, corporate, and NPSG/POSC databases; transforms to and from NAD27...

12/3,K/2

DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
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01029068 DOCUMENT TYPE: Product

PRODUCT NAME: Eclipse (029068)

Haley Enterprise Inc (561215)
1108 Ohio River Blvd
Sewickley, PA 15143 United States
TELEPHONE: (412) 741-6420

RECORD TYPE: Directory

CONTACT: Sales Department

REVISION DATE: 20010730

...need to write code, use flowcharts, or implement any rule checking procedures. It works by **translating rules** into data or event-driven networks and attaching them to **tables** or object-oriented classes, automatically checking rules when any changes are implemented. Eclipse syntax can easily be used by anyone who has experience with relational database technology or Structured **Query** Language (SQL). Additional features include support for simultaneous goals through automatic subgoaling, automatic memory management...

DESCRIPTORS: Artificial Intelligence; Expert Systems; Goal **Seeking** ;
Knowledge Management; Program Development

12/3,K/3

DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
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00114258 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: Crystal Reports Professional 7 (388327)

TITLE: Crystal Reports Upgrade Is Useful, Not Dramatic
AUTHOR: Feibus, Andy
SOURCE: Information Week, v721 p130(2) Feb 15, 1999
ISSN: 8750-6874
HOMEPAGE: <http://www.informationweek.com>

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Review
GRADE: B

REVISION DATE: 20010730

...this popular program, but the inclusion of new geographic data mapping tools and ad hoc **query** -creation features alone are not worth the \$199 upgrade. The program now includes a better wizard-driven interface, but this feature will not allow users to specify detailed map appearance **parameters** . New data-selection features include sorting and grouping, and **query** results are graphically displayed in **grids** that can be altered by sort and column number.

DESCRIPTORS: Database Utilities; Information Retrieval ; Report Generators

12/3,K/4
DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
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00111077 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: ActaLink for SAP R/3 (722332)

TITLE: Acta SAP Extracta
AUTHOR: Deats, Ken
SOURCE: HP Professional, v12 n7 p12(1) Jul 1998
ISSN: 0986-145X
HOMEPAGE: <http://www.hppro.com>

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis
GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

REVISION DATE: 20021024

...financial analysis. The ActaLink Designer graphical interface permits the user to create data mapping and **transformation rules** , which are stored in the Metadata Repository. The Metadata Repository is populated with a list of logical **tables** , columns, and English descriptions thereof. One user says he now can analyze data at the...

DESCRIPTORS: Data Marts; Data Warehouses; Decision Support Systems; IDEs; Information Retrieval ; Logical Data Modeling

12/3,K/5
DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
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00103290 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: NetObjects Fusion 2.0 Macintosh (632601)

TITLE: NetObjects Fusion 2.0

AUTHOR: Negrino, Tom
SOURCE: Macworld, v14 n9 p70(1) Sep 1997
ISSN: 0741-8647
HOMEPAGE: http://www.macworld.com

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Review
GRADE: B

REVISION DATE: 20011224

...including the ability to drag-and-drop text, images, sound, and Shockwave files between the **Finder** and the Fusion layout. Links from most browsers can also be dragged into Fusion. The layout has also improved, and now features guides, improved **tables** and alignment options, and support for anchors and horizontal **rules**. The **new** Master Borders feature lets users place text or graphics into a border so it will...

...appears. The predesigned SiteStyles can change the site's appearance with a single click. Nested **tables** are easy to load in this release, and it is now possible to incorporate pages...

12/3,K/6

DIALOG(R) File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
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00101416 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: ConText 2.0 (457892)

TITLE: ConText Gets Faster and Friendlier
AUTHOR: Dyck, Timothy
SOURCE: PC Week, v14 n15 p67(2) Apr 14, 1997
ISSN: 0740-1604

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Review
GRADE: B

REVISION DATE: 20011130

Oracle's ConText 2.0, a database **search** engine, is rated good overall with excellent capability, and good usability, performance, interoperability, and manageability. It provides graphical management tools, parallel index creation and **querying**, speedier performance, and advanced concept **search** features. It requires Oracle 7 7.3.3, and indexed **tables** have to have a primary key. Text **searches** operate only in SELECT statements, and no support is provided for Microsoft Office 97's formats. Its **new** lexographic **rule**-based **search** engine is more powerful than synonym matching, because it uses a built-in concept tree to pair **searched** words with other words that have similar meanings. During tests with a 226,000-row...

...users could employ new ConText function calls to circumvent the database pipes and slow intermediate **tables** used by ConText to communicate with Oracle 7.

DESCRIPTORS: AIX; Database Utilities; HP-UX; IBM PC & Compatibles;
Information **Retrieval**; Oracle; OSF; Solaris; Sun; Text **Retrieval**;
UNIX; Windows NT/2000

12/3,K/7

DIALOG(R) File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
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00098900 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: Vision Builder (614777)

TITLE: Using Vision Builder

AUTHOR: Spitzer, Tom

SOURCE: DBMS, v9 n13 p91(3) Dec 1996

ISSN: 1041-5173

HOME PAGE: <http://www.dbmsmag.com>

RECORD TYPE: Review

REVIEW TYPE: Review

GRADE: A

REVISION DATE: 20020730

...a new cost-estimation and reporting system for the JPO. VisionBuilder uses two engines; one **translates** business **rules** and the other gives the data structure a large library of templates for generating VB applications. This design guides the developer through steps required to create rules that apply to **tables** and their columns, regardless of the application in which they operate. The method eases construction...

...rules, and application components in an Access database, and application components are created by dragging **tables** and **query** definitions from the repository into the Application Designer window.

12/3,K/8

DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.

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00098114 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: Optima++ Enterprise (638391)

TITLE: Powersoft Goes RAD

AUTHOR: Stearns, Tom

SOURCE: LAN Times, v13 n26 p79(2) Nov 25, 1996

ISSN: 1040-5917

HOME PAGE: <http://www.lantimes.com>

RECORD TYPE: Review

REVIEW TYPE: Review

GRADE: A

REVISION DATE: 20020228

...errors reported with context, so the error message alone is often enough to help users **find** a correction. The Optima++ help facility provides more debugging assistance via Reference Cards. Users can...

...the Reference Card for the item, and when the user selects an action and establishes **parameters**, Reference Card can **insert** the code needed. Optima++ has an easy-to-use interface and provides a more powerful...

...along with calendars, clocks, sliders, and meters. ActiveX is provided along with controls, including a **spreadsheet**, spell-checker, and TCP/IP sockets.

12/3,K/9

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00096440 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: OODEMS (830220)

TITLE: Spatial Objects--Parse and Parcel of a GIS?
AUTHOR: Berry, Joseph K
SOURCE: GIS World, v9 n10 p28(1) Oct 1996
ISSN: 0897-5507
HOME PAGE: <http://www.gisworld.com>

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis
GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

REVISION DATE: 20030330

...third step in database evolution, expand direct data indexing with procedural rules that relate data. **Rules** develop a **new** database structure that interconnects **data entries** and streamlines data **queries** extensively. Rules are a fundamental extension of the current push for data standards and current...

12/3,K/10

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00094461 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: Magic 7 (097012)

TITLE: Working RAD Magic
AUTHOR: Coffee, Peter
SOURCE: PC Week, v13 n31 p65(2) Aug 5, 1996
ISSN: 0740-1604

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Review
GRADE: A

REVISION DATE: 20030625

...many platforms or to multinational users is important. Applications created with MAGIC use collections of **tables**, properties, and **rules** that are **translated** to actions by an all-purpose engine that handles collective corporate application needs with reliable...

...method makes even low-end prototype applications unusually feature-laden for such areas as content **search** and data integrity maintenance. MAGIC 7 continues to provide exceptionally high development productivity, and this ...

12/3,K/11

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00093221 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: NetCloak 2.0.1 (573825); NetForms 2.0 (630608); Butler SQL (331813)

TITLE: Energize Your Web Site
AUTHOR: Beckman, Mel
SOURCE: Macworld, v13 n10 p104(7) Oct 1996
ISSN: 0741-8647
HOME PAGE: <http://www.macworld.com>

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis
GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

REVISION DATE: 20010330

...of the same tasks, but is more like a full-fledged programming language with variable **definition** and **substitution**, expression evaluation, conditional and iterative structures, and built-in form-processing tools. NetForms and Interaction...

...over AppleTalk and TCP/IP networks and provides a database construction tool for building relation **tables**. Users can process standard SQL **queries** from Open Database Connectivity (ODBC)-compliant clients.

12/3,K/12

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00073318 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: WordPerfect for Windows 6.0A (340197)

TITLE: Working With...WordPerfect 6.0A

AUTHOR: LeBlanc, Tracy

SOURCE: PC Today, v9 n1 p43(1) Jan 1995

ISSN: 1040-6484

HOME PAGE: <http://www.pctoday.com>

RECORD TYPE: Review

REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis

GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

REVISION DATE: 19960430

...be used to create a simple database, and can sort information in lines, paragraphs, or **tables**. Information can be sorted on screen, or through the **Input** and Output File selections. An **input** file allows an existing file to be sorted and incorporated into another document, and an output file sorts the current file and saves it to a **new** file. Key **definitions** can be specified to set up the field, line, or word to be sorted. Multiple key definitions can be established for sorting multiple fields. Users can also create **queries** for extracting records with specific data. This is a useful feature for tasks such as...

12/3,K/13

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00073232 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: DataEase Windows 5.0 Beta (016263)

TITLE: Simple DataEase eases migration of DOS applications to Windows...

AUTHOR: Stoughton, Alan M

SOURCE: InfoWorld, v16 n50 p120(1) Dec 12, 1994

ISSN: 0199-6649

HOME PAGE: <http://www.infoworld.com>

RECORD TYPE: Review

REVIEW TYPE: Review

GRADE: B

REVISION DATE: 19971130

...Exchange (DDE) functions. The user starts the database application using a combined form layout and **table** definition format. Form fields are added for a **new table**, and a **definition** dialog screen pops up to show the format of the basic column. Menus, hotkeys, toolbars...

...are well implemented; a click on the right mouse button displays an Express menu for **finding** layout and display properties. However, no

event-driven features, coaches, wizards, or experts are supported...

12/3,K/14

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00072535 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: Ontos OIS (Object Integration Server) (541915)

TITLE: Middleware Gives Apps Data Access Via C++ Model

AUTHOR: Richman, Dan

SOURCE: Open Systems Today, v163 p14(1) Nov 14, 1994

ISSN: 1061-0839

RECORD TYPE: Review

REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis

GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

REVISION DATE: 19971230

...included schema-capture utility to enter relational schema definitions into a schema mapper. The mappers **translate** relational **table definitions** to the object model, which is stored with the mappings in a repository. Applications gain...

DESCRIPTORS: Database Utilities; Front Ends; Information **Retrieval** ;
Integration Software; Middleware

12/3,K/15

DIALOG(R) File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
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00061353 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: WordPerfect for the Macintosh 3.0 (016215)

TITLE: WordPerfect 3.0: WordPerfect's Latest Upgrade Raises the Stakes..

AUTHOR: Landau, Ted

SOURCE: MacUser, v10 n2 p54(2) Feb 1994

ISSN: 0884-0997

HOME PAGE: <http://www.zdnet.com/macuser>

RECORD TYPE: Review

REVIEW TYPE: Review

GRADE: B

REVISION DATE: 20001130

...of new and enhanced features that make the software compete more directly with Microsoft Word. **New** hidable **ruler** bars, similar to but more extensive than Word 5.1's, appear at the top of the document window to let users access formatting options, including **Find**, Print, and even create bulleted lists. New **table**-generating commands, previously one of Word's primary strengths, exceed Microsoft's options. Also new